

## PROCESSING COPY

## INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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S E C R E T

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Military Plant in Krakow

1. A military plant in Krakow, using the cover name of Tin Can Factory (Fabryka Wyrobów Blaszanych), is located on Wroclawska Street approximately 500 meters from the military hospital. Before World War II, the Bogdanowicz Tin Can Factory actually occupied the site. It is near the railroad line leading to Katowice, approximately one kilometer west of the central freight railroad station in Krakow, and covers an area of 300 x 400 meters. The pedestrian and vehicle entrance to the plant is on Wroclawska Street, on which side there is an iron netting and barbed-wire fence two meters high. The second entrance to the plant is for the branch railroad line.
2. Construction of the plant began in 1949, according to the original plan, for the manufacture of tin cans for canned products. While still under construction, however, the plant came under the control of the army and the Central Administration for Building Machines (Centralny Zarząd Maszyn Budowlanskich). The central administration has occupied the same building as the Ministry of Heavy Industry on Kurcza Street in Warsaw, since 1954, before which time it was located at No. 53 Nowogrodzka Street in Warsaw. It is in charge of all plants manufacturing tanks, the most important of which are the Labez Foundry in Labez and the Nowotko Factory in the Wola suburb of Warsaw.
3. In early 1954, the plant was composed of the following:
  - a. A central, two-story building, which was occupied by the offices of the management, the construction bureau, the chief technologist, the planning department, and the department for the inspection of finished products.
  - b. Two large industrial halls attached to the central building, which were occupied by all of the production departments. These included the mechanical, toolmaking, thermal processing, and galvanization shops, the stores for finished products, and the workshop of the chief mechanic.
  - c. A one-story building, which was planned to be used by the galvanization department. The building formerly served as a garage and dispensary for the Bogdanowicz factory.

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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		AEC				
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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

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- d. Two wooden huts, one of which was occupied by the administration and supply departments and the other by the transport and auxiliary departments.
  - e. The La Monta-type boiler department and stores for raw materials.
  - f. A small building near the entrance to the plant, for the porter and the personnel department.
4. Until late 1953, the plant was chiefly engaged in the manufacture of fuel tanks for T-34 tanks, although more than 50 various sheet iron accessories for the T-34 were also produced. The fuel tanks were inner flat (sic) ones in the shape of triangles, rectangles, and rhomboids. After being subjected to a thorough acid cleaning and galvanization process, the tanks were covered with gray-green paint on the outside and oil paint on the inside. No external reserve (cylindrical) tanks were produced there. The production program of the plant was executed according to Soviet technical documentation and the finished products were intended for the Labydy Foundry in Labydy.
  5. In late 1953, the plant was transferred from the control of the Central Administration for Building Machines to that of the central administration in charge of all aircraft (WSK) plants. The plant has since produced aircraft components, chiefly for the aircraft factories in Mielec (N 50-17, E 21-25) and Rzeszow. In March 1954, approximately 1,500 workers were employed at the plant.
  6. The plant is very well equipped. The toolmaking department contains approximately 40 very modern machines of Soviet, Czech, and East German manufacture. It also contains some Swiss-manufactured machines which were requisitioned from other plants. Approximately 300 modern machines are concentrated in the other production departments and include both those imported from abroad and those transferred from other Polish plants. Two machines of interest at the plant are the coordination (?) lathes, one large and one small one, which were imported from East Germany.

#### Central Bureau for Construction of Foundry Machinery

7. The Central Bureau for Construction of Foundry Machinery (Centralne Biuro Konstrukcyjne Maszyn i Urzadzen Odlewniczych - CBKMiUO), located at No. 72 Zakopianska Street in Krakow, is the only bureau in Poland dealing with technical documentation for foundries. It was established in 1947 and is subordinate to the Ministry of Heavy Industry through the Central Administration for Foundries (Centralny Zarzad Przemyslu Odlewniczego) in Radom.
8. The bureau occupies the two top floors of the four-story building of the Krakow Institute of Foundries (Krakowskie Zaklady Odlewnicze). Approximately 200 workers are employed by the bureau, of whom approximately 160 are technical personnel (engineers, technicians, and draftsmen) and 40 administrative personnel.
9. During the last few years, designs for the following types of machinery have been worked out by the bureau:
  - a. Mold-manufacturing machines (formierki).
  - b. Material-mixing machines for the manufacture of molds (mieszarki).
  - c. Screening machines (sitawstrzasowe).
  - d. Furnaces for casting mixtures of metals (kupołofen).
  - e. Tanks (receptacles) and transporters.
10. The bureau also fulfills orders from abroad. The plans for two foundries in North Korea were compiled in 1956 by the bureau's engineers, under the supervision of Sapinski (fnu) and Maciejewski (fnu), and construction began late in the same year. The equipment for these foundries is in part supplied by the FAMO plant (Fabryka Maszyn Odlewniczych) on Cystersow Street in Krakow.

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11. The following personalities are reported:

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Military Plant

- a. Dmytrow (fnu), [redacted]  
[redacted]
- b. Drozynski (fnu), [redacted]  
[redacted]
- c. Furyk (fnu), [redacted]  
[redacted]
- d. Jaglarz (fnu), [redacted]  
[redacted]
- e. Pilawski (fnu), [redacted]  
[redacted]
- f. Zygmunt Razbot, [redacted]  
[redacted]

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- g. Zygmunt Dudka, [redacted]  
[redacted]
- h. Witold Fit, [redacted]  
[redacted]
- i. Maciejewski (fnu), [redacted]  
[redacted]

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j. Tadeusz Mojmir,

k. Sapinski (fnu),

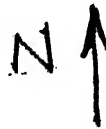
l. Zygmunt Szanda,

12.

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SECRET



ul. Poznańska

Gł. Towarowy

ul. Wrocławskiej

ul. Rydyńska

ul. Stowackiego

ul. Długa

Gł. Osobowy

Baszta

planty

ul. Stawowska

Krynek Gł.

Wawel

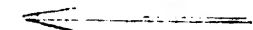
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2a 2

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ul. Wroclawska

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Attachment

LEGEND

- A. Location of the military plant
- B. Location of its buildings and departments:
  - 1. Building for the porter and the cadre department
  - 2. Administration building (supply, finance departments etc.)
  - 2a. Restaurant
  - 3. Industrial halls
  - 3a. Club
  - 3b. Main building, which is occupied by the offices of the management, construction bureau, chief technologist, etc.
  - 4. Building which is occupied by the departments for the chief mechanic and transport.
  - 5. La Monta boiler department
  - 6. Stores for raw materials
  - 7a. Garage
  - 7b. Dispensary
  - 7c. Galvanization department
  - X Direction to Katowice.